

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY B EDGAR SNOWDEN: GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET

BATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER

It is probably known to our readers that large sum of money belonging rightfully to the State school fund has been, by some means, diverted from the purpose for which it was in tended and applied to other purposes. The general estimate of this sum is a million of dol lars. It is not true, as has been insinuated by some who knew better, that it has been misap. propriated, in the sense of application to any private use; whatever diversion has taken place has been in the direction of interest on the public debt and the support of the State government, and the accounting officers contend that it has been altogether unavoidable.

We have no desire to enter into the contro versy on this point, our object being simply to inform our readers of the fact and of its bearing on public school interests, and as part of that information, we publish the following preamble and resolution adopted at Manassas on the 221 ult, by the largest meeting ever held in Virginia in the interests of education, and representing those interests in this city and the eight | tary unit would be to give legal currency to the | until 3 p. m. counties nearest to it :

Whereas, the very existence of the public free schools is seriously threatened by the failure of the State to apportion to the counties the money paid by them for school purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Institute held at Manassas and composed of the Superintendents, school officers, teachers and citizens from the city and county of Alexandria, and the counties of Loudouv, Fairfax, Prices William, Fauquier, Stafford, Warren and Culpeper, carnestly recommend to the people of the several counties to which they belong to instruct their representatives in the General Assembly to give immediate attention to the subject and devise a speedy and certain remedy. Action under this resolution has, we think,

been already taken in several of the counties named, and we learn that a public meeting on the subject will be held at an early day in this city. The matter is certainly one which calls for prompt action of some kind, for in very few counties can any public schools be opened until the 1st of January next, if at all, and the Auditor informs the Clerk of the Richmond School Board that it is very uncertain, indeed, when an apportionment of sobool money can be made, though the Treasurers are continually collecting it from the people. As we depend very largely upon local fonds here, our teachers have all been paid, but in most parts of the State they have received nothing since last January. It is obvious that such a state of things cannot continue indefinitely, and it behooves all who feel an interest in public education (and we think there are few who do not) to be serive in this emergency. Teachers, like other people, must have tread and meat, and unless money is provided, their schools must, of necessity, be closed. Whether the schools could be best provided for by toosl fundsentirely, or whether it is in the power of the General Assembly to stop the diversion of the State fund and restore it to its legitimate purpose, and, if so, how that desirable en l is to be accompliabed, are questions which we are not entirely prepared at present to answer. They are, for our readers, equally with ourselves, questions of vital interest, and we trust they will be carefully considered, to the end that when the public meeting shall be held some wise conclusion may be reached.

General Johnston says he advocates abundance of paper money equal in value to gold so taileer. As all, even the most and out supporters of soft will not be worth as much as gold; as the present amount of currency on its face value is only thirty odd millions less, but is really worth one hundred and fifty odd millions more, than that of the flush times of 1868; and as a paper dollar is now practically equal in value to a gold, and more than the equal of a silver one, we don't exactly comprehend the General's logic, that is, if he means, by the words to which we refer, to indicate his belief in the soft money theory. Everybody wants an abundance of money, and as paper is more convenient to handle than gold, they would rather have it in that material, but these wants cannot be supplied by printing an unlimited amount of irre deemable greenbacks, which would have to remain in the vaults of the Treasury, as no means have yet been devised for distributing them among the people, and which, if a stray one should get out, would not be worth as much as a gold dollar, except to one who wanted to return it immediately to the place from which it had come. The present greenback and national bank notes are now worth as much as gold and more than silver, and if let alone will remain so, but if the resumption act be repealed this l'averable condition will exist no longer, and it is certainly better, especially to the vast ma jority of the people of the country, to receive their weeks's wages in money worth its face value in gold than in an irredeemable currency. the value of which, when first issued, will be less than gold, and the depreciation of which are strongly republican though elected by a perfect jam inside and out. He preached from will continue to increase in exact ratio with the diminished majority. The greenbackers elected the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, and to the House are mostly democrats. Rutland, if anything exceeding his effort of the morning. amount of it put into circulation, and the only parties to be benefited by which will be the bankers, brokers and others who trade in crats. St. Johnsbury is represented by Hon.

The Mayor of Philadelphia deserves the praise not only of all the working men, but of all other sorts of men in the country, for his recent order guaranteeing protection, if it shall require the united police force of the whole city, to people who want to work there. He, as every hung under the bridge close to town by a party body else does, acknowledges the right of of masked men. strikers to quit work when they please, but he denies, and will successfully resist, their selfassumed, but absolutely unfounded, right to night while attempting to prevent a difficulty prevent other people from working.

The account of the fight for the possession of a cement quarry in New York, yesterday, reminds one of historical descriptions of similar conflicts in the times when "might made right," but, like many other iccidents, now of daily occurrence, it doesn't reflect much credit upon a country, and especially upon a State, in which the law respecting the ownership of property is supposed to be not only supreme, but to be observed as such laws usually are in oivilized

Virginia has received medals at the Paris exposition for her flour, preserved meats and sumae, and foreign orders for the former, in consequence of this medal, have already been received. When her exports are increased an hundred fold, as they would be under a free tariff, her people would have less time and less occasion to talk as much as they are now doing about readjusting her State debt and re establishing her State banks.

The greenbackers of Virginia and those of New Hampshire don't agree, for while the former are in favor of State banks, the latter emphatically declare that the general government alone shall issue money. Of the two policies that of the Granite State boys is infinitely preferable.

Foreign News.

The international congress of weights, measures, and coinage, at Paris, has adopted a motion in favor of a universal standard of one tenth alloy for gold coins. Votes were equally balanced as to whether the same standard is applicable to silver. The proposal for the freedom of mints to coin gold or silver according to the demand was rejected. It was decided that the right to melt or export coins should be unimited; that no fixed ratio be established between gold and silver, and that silver should not be a legal tender for a debt of over £10. The congress unanimously resolved that the best mode of arriving at an international monesome of the best authorities, and is considered Loudoun circuit, preached to a very large ten franc piece. The Congress is attended by likely to bear a practical result.

The Rome Italie says there is a report current at the Vatican that Prince Bismarck, before concluding an agreement with the Pope, is desirous of ascertaining the views of the newly elected Parliament. Nevertheless, both sides are doing their best to bring the negotiations to a successful issue.

A Vienna dispatch says Austria has informed the Porte that it is desirable that the eccupation shall extend to Mitrovitza. This has for the time increased the difficulty of the negotiations; but the Porte is expected to yield at the last moment.

A Vienna dispatch says fighting was renewed on Thursday at Dobej, but the result is as yet unknown. The combatants are estimated to number 22,000.

LONDON, September 7 .- The Manchester Guardian's commercial article reports that the market is very dull and unsatisfactory alike to buyers and sellers. It says: "The movement for curtailing production has become considerable. We do not hear of any organized short time, but there is a good deal of machinery stopped, and no improvement is perceptible in the advices from the leading foreign markets. Searcely any description of cloth or yarn can be shipped at the current rates without lest.'

LONDON, September 7 .- A special dispatch to the Times from Bucharest says: "The rinderpest is rapidly extending throughout Roumadia. The authorities neglect taking precautions to prevent its spread.'

Paris, September 7.—To meet the wishes of several chambers of commerce, the French and American delegates to the conference on the commercial treaty will hold public meetings at Macon, Lyons, Saint Etienne, Nimes, Montpellier, Avigueo, and Marseilles. The firs meeting will be held at Macon to day.

The cotton spinners of Northern France have resolved not to work by gaslight, in order to lessen the accumulation of steek.

Virginia News.

In a card to the public, published in the Manassas Cazette, Dr. Randolph, the physician | charges, who attended the late tatal case of yellow fever at Haymarket, says there has only been one paster in charge, gave a very favorable re case there, and every precaution has been taken port as to the spiritual condition of the and disinfectants have been thoroughly used to | Sunday schools &c. prevent the occurrence of another.

Rev. Dr. N. W. Wilson, lately paster of the Third Baptist church, in Richmond, died in fever, are much improved. Among those who received medals at the

Paris exposition were J. G. Harkamp, of Fred-Clieksburg; McAtee & Co., Front Royal; German Smith, of Winchester, and M. S. Val entine, of Richmond. Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury, has again

coided that the Richmond & Danville railroad s entitled to \$17,000 for the transportation of troops during the war.

Virginia Midland railroad, between the Staunton river and Danville. Prof. J. J. Ladd has resigned the superio-

tendency of the free schools of Staunton. The Jordan Alum Springs have been sold to

the creditors for \$19,000. The Court of Appeals will meet in Staunton in favor of Salem, Fauquier Co., Va.

on Tuesday nex. John M. Warwick, a well known citizen o

Lynchburg, Va., died yesterday. Robert O. Grayson, of Culpeper, has been

appointed a notary public for that county. Vermont Elections.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., September 7 -Midnight,-The fall returns from the First and Second Congressional districts and from al but five unimportant towns in the Third district on the vote fer Governor, show the following result :- Proctor, rep., 36,725; Bingham, dem., 17,113: Norton, greenback, and scattering 2,830. This gives Proctor a majority over all of work.

16,782. In 1876 the same towns gave Fairbanks, rep., 44,152; Bingham, dem., 26,736; scattering 73. Majority for Fairbanks 23,344. towns to hear from, gives Joyce, rep., 6,065

In the second district Tyler, rep., has a maority of 7,252.

In the Third district there is no choice. Grant, rep., receiving 6,645; Wakeman, dem .. 3,558; Barlow, bolter, 9.112. Another election will be held November 5.

The Senate and House of Representatives St. Albans and Burlington, the three largest towns in the State, are represented by demo-L. P. Holland, who will probably be chosen of Fairfax, who will attend to its proper dis superintendent, has been in the asylum only Speaker of the House.

Lynched.

CINCINNATI, Sept'r. 7 .- A special dispatch states that John Richmond, who was arrested for horse thioving and the murder of R. H.

Silas Ralston, sheriff of Gallatin county, Montana, was killed at Bozeman, M. T., last between M. T. Williams and Col. Pierce.

Washington District Conference of good words that had been spoken during the the M. E. Church South,

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.] HAMILTON, VA., Sept., 6, 1878,-Tho Washington District Conference of the M. E. Church South convened here Tucs lay, the 3d itst., at 4 o'clock p. m., the president, Dr. Samuel Regester, in the chair : The Rev. L. W. Haslip, of Linden circuit, was elected secretary and Mr. W. Pattie, of Warrenton, chesen as assistant.

The place of meeting, the old "Harmony church, is one of the landmarks that connect the past with the present. It is situated on a slight eminence, at the extreme eastern bound ary of the village, and is a substantial stone structure, and was originally very plain and unpretending in its appearance; but it has rocently been undergoing repairs within and out, and with its new tin roof steeple and bell presents now quite a modern aspect.

There were put few delegates present at the hour of meeting, and so, after fixing the hours of meeting at from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m., with preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., and arranging the roll, they adjourned until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Rev. II. H. Kenedy, of Lecsburg, prenched the opening sermon at night to a large audience from John, 8th chapter, 32d verse, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you pure.'

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION. The conference opened with prayer by Rev. T. L. Avard, Dr. Regester, president, in the

The roll was corrected, called and marked, 21 minister and 28 lay delegates answering to their names.

By common consent the regular order was dispensed with, and the Rev. W. W. Bennett, D.D., President of R. M. College, addressed the conference in behalf of that institution, urging the ministers and laymen to uso their best efforts to secure funds for its relief .-At the cless of the Dr.'s remarks a subscription of \$206 was raised by those present, and after tending Dr. B. a vote of thanks for his interesting address, the conference adjourned

At 11 a. m. Rev. Thomas E. Carson, of audience a sermon of much power and feeling from the text, "Go home to thy friends and tell them the good things the Lord has done for thee." Mark 5th chapter, and 19th verse. AFFERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Regester, in the chair. Prayer by the Rey. O. C. Beall, of Farmville.

Reports from charges were called for when Rev. J. H. Dulaney, preacher in charge of Fairfax circuit, A. E. Bradenbaugh and Mr. Mills gave encouraging reports of their charge. charge, in a prosperous condition generally, with good attendance at worship.

H. W. Febrey endorsed the report of Mr.

Waugh. Farmwell-Rev. O. C. Beall, paster in charge, made a very favorable report of his

Potomae Mission-Rev. T. L. Avant, pastor n charge, not an organized work, and no official members; good congregations and people anx-

ious to hear the gestel. Leesburg-Rev. H. H. Kennedy, paster in charge, gave a very encouraging report of his church, Sunday school and finances &c., which was seconded by J. S. Harris, lay delegate.

The conference then adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'cleck. At 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. W. Duffey, of Fredericksburg, preached a very able sermen to an unusually large congregation, the nieles and windows being full and many being compelled to stand outside. His text was from Romans,

8th chapter, and 17th verse. THURSDAY-MORNING SESSION.

The conference opened with prayer by liev. Mr. Hammel, Dr. Regester, in the chair. The question of fixing a place for the next annual meeting and selecting delegates to the general conference was set for 3 o'clock, this p. to. During the reading of the minutes some

objection being made to the secretary's synopsis of reports of the preachers, it was unautmously agreed to relieve him of that duty. Regular business call for reports from

Hamilton and Grove-Rev. II. Crenshaw.

Rev. Jas. Helen endorsed the report of Mr. Crenshaw with all his heart.

Hillsboro-Ray, W. H. Wilson, paster in New Orleans of yellow fever yesterday. His charge. This charge is reported as much wife and children, who have also been ill with above the average, both spiritual and tempo

Mr. Wells, of Fairfax, here suggested that a collection be taken up after Dr. Harrise's sermon this morning, to aid the yellow fever sufferers in the South, immediately after which the conference adjourned till " o'clock. Dr. Harrison, of Mount Vernon Piace, Washington D. C., preached at 11 o'clock from John 21st chapter, 17th verse, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?"

His sermon was very impressive, and held There are sixteen saw mills on the line of the | the breathless attention of his audience throughout. The collection amounted to \$62.43.

AFFERNOON SESSION.

The conference assembled at the usual hour, Dr. Regester, in the chair.

The first business, selecting a place for the next annual meeting, was unanimously decided

The delegates were then elected to the general conference, and resulted as follows:-Delegates-Dr. B. G. Conway, H. W. Febrev. H. M. Woolf and Wm. H. May, with W. II. Strother, Col. T. L. Humphrey, L. W. S. Hough and Rev. W. T. Carruthery as alter-

Regular order then prevailing, the following charges then reported:

Warrenton-Rev. James Higgins, paster in charge, W. Pattie and Prof. Blackburn, all ci' whom agreed as to the hopeful condition of affairs with them.

Stafford-Rev. Mr. Henry, paster in charge, who gave a most interesting account of his

Mt. Vernon Place-Rev. Dr. Harrison, pastor in charge, whose remarks showed not only the good earnest christian feeling of the man, The First Congressional district, with four but that he was really recomplishing a good work at his new charge, and this impression was verified by the statements of Rav. Mr. Boteler, a local preacher belonging to the charge who gave as facts that Dr. Harrison's moderty prevented his mentioning. The conference then adjourned till Friday

at 9 o'clock. Dr. Harrison preached again at 7.30 p. m. The house was full, the windows filled and a The collection realized was only about \$18 additional for the yellow fever sufferers, and the whole will be put into the hands of Mr. Wells,

PRIDAY.

The conference met again this morning at the usual hour and heard reports from all the other charges represented. I was unable to get the perity, both spiritual and temporal, are abundant throughout the bounds of the district. The usual vote of thanks was tendered the

GALVESTON, TEXAS, September 7 .- The citizens of the town and vicinity, and the Rev. tended his and their heartfalt thanks for the mation.

Annals of Alexandria-Fourth Series.

BY WM. P. CARNE. After adjournment, the conference experience Chapter XVIII .- The Town Ten Years Old meeting began, and is now in progress, and bids fair to exceed in interest any of the preceding religious exercises. Letter from Minnesota.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. St. PAUL, Sept. 3 .- There is an enthusiasm and excitement about life out here, which it is almost impossible for a Southern man to understand. It is sui generis. It is je ne sais quoi! It is the almighty dollar suspended in the horizon, and a hurdle race to reach it. Every man is striving to get his hands on it first, and in the mad rush de minimis non The State fair is in full blast, and a grander

display of the fruits and flowers of art, science and industry is difficult to imagine. In some particulars, even the centennial, with its contributions from every clime and country in the world, did not surpass it. The art gallery is a marvel of beauty-while the mechanics' hall contains every machine and device wrought by the hands of ingenuity from a watch key to a locomotive. Such displays are captivating. and do more to attract immigration, and promote the material welfare of a people, than all the terrapin legislation that can be enacted.

To day Rarus will endeavor to beat his unparalleled time, 2:131, and to morrow Edwin Forrest will try to beat Rarus. There are some of the finest horses here I ever saw. It would make Mr. Chatham weep to see them. I wish he was here to give me all the points.

Has the Congressional Convention for that district organized yet? I am aware that it was to meet on the 28th of August, but would like to know if the committee on credentials has reported, and at what time this fall a temperary chairman will be chosen?

Let me give you something solid : For the year 1875 the State of Mionesota produced forty million bushels of wheat-a bushel each for every person in the United States-making eight million barrels of flour-worth over fifty million dollars; thirty five million bushels of oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, worth over twenty million dollars; and sawed five hundred million feet of lumber, worth twelve million dollars. How does this compare with the sumae business?

But there is one thing about the State of Minnesota that I do not like. It is a meanness -a cruelty. And that one thing is the "barbed' tence. It is wire, with long, sharp spikes on it, and almost all the farmers have it around their lands. Think of a man, a fine cow, or a blooded horse running against such an infernal machine in the night time. That fence is the meanest thing I ever knew, with, perhaps, one exception, and that exception was the noble Fails Church-Rev. J. II. Waugh, pastor in action of a man in Alexandria, who, when coal was high in the winter sea son, cut into the wall of his neighbor's house, and turned the flie which conduct ed the heat from the latrobe stove in the parfor to the upper stories, into his own house. He stole-not a hot stove, but what is hotterheat! And that man and the one who has a made to wait for a railroad train the rest of their natural lives. Hanging is too good for

> I called on Governor Pillsburry, in Minne apolis, the other day. The Governor is a clever old farmer, and that is about all, an able bodied gubernatorial imbecile.

The judicial power in this State is vested in a supreme court of three judges, district courts, courts of probate, and justices' courts, the lat ter having jurisdiction in the sum of \$200 The intricate system of rules and proceedings in the office, before a cause is matured for the trial docket in our State, is upknown here, and ought to be unknown there. Every step in pleading has been reduced from the double complex, decree nisi system, and boiled down and simplified. Here the plaintiff's attorney serves the summons on the defendant and files a copy of the executed summons, and a statement of facts, with the clerk of the court. In twenty days the defendant n ust answer either | have been first laid the foundation of the Alexin denial, avoidance, or setting up a countre claim. If new matter arises, the plaintiff rejoins, issue is made up, and the cause noted for trial, on the court docket. All done in twenty days! Here a fellow con got his judgment, tieri facias, levy and sale, before he obtains a common order in Virginia. Chancery practice, however, is not done here on such a high pressure system - Occasionally a lawyer lives for years on a chancery case, unless he is afflict. ed with " weak-eyed son in partnership with him, who, thinking he is doing a smart thing, gets a final decree before all the substance is extracted from the suit. The lawyers here are generally rich and in full practice, and give encouragement to young attorneys to settle among

Among the attractions, to some people, at the State fair is Abraham Lincoln, the war eagle of Wisconsin. The old buzzard is ugly and dirty and black enough to be named after Mr. Lincoln I saw a protty thing at Bismarck-a young man with a white flannel suit of clothes and ; straw hat with a yellow band on it. He looked so tidy, yet so out of place in that wild cat region, that I could hardly resist the tempation to fling a few tomatoes at him. But prudence is the best part of valor, and I didn't. He had a blonde mustache and a double bow neck-a sort of an "mdulany ball" kind of a neck-and he wanted me to smoke with him, but I smelt opiates; he wanted me to drink with him, but I tasted drugs in the request; and then he wanted me to "take a little game," but I recollected the humiliation of the peacock, which, when plucked of its feathers, runs and hides from the sight of man, and not particularly desiring to be fiseced my-self. I declined his proffered hospitalities; whereupon I was informed, in language more forcible than elegant, that I might "go to h-ll." But if I ever meet that fellow East won't I pum-

mel him! In wandering about the fair grounds one finds so much to attract, interest and instruct that, when the day is over, "He goes, scarce knowing if he wishes to go or

stay, Like a child led by the hand of some fond mothor to bed, Half willing, half reluctant to be led, And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,

Still gazing at them through the open door, Not wholly reassured and comforted By promises of others in their stead, Which, though more splendid, may not please

Dissecting Dead Lunatics.

CINGINNATA O., Sept. 7 .- The trustees of the Longview Insane Asylum, a State institution, located at Carthage, near this city, had a special meeting yesterday, when Mr. Andrew Mullane, one of their number, made a charge that Dr. Miller, the superintendent of the institution, had recently established a room in the building for the purpose of dissecting the bodies of the inmates who died there while under a treatment. His statement was further substantiated by the story of an assistant, named Dougherty, who says that the bodies of four or five patients, who lied this summer, were thus disposed of, and after they had got through with them the flash and other portions not used, were shot through public expense, if their friends did not claim their bodies. This revelation created quite a sensation in the board of trustees. Milier, the about three months.

Rarus' Time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 7 .- At the exposition grounds yesterday Rarus appeared on the turf, to best 2:14 for \$2,000. Although The reports did not differ materially from those 2:154 and 2:144. Hopeful trots to-day to beat the above record.

Nomination.

democrats of the First Congressional district L. H. Crenshaw, on behalf of his people, ex- have nominated Hon, J. H. Reagan by accia-

On the 13th of July, 1759. Alexandria reached its first decade, a thriving town. About this time its authorities engaged in a movement for a public purpose, grew in the end to be a municipal matter. It was thought desirable to creet a new house in the market square for public surposes; and in order to secure the requisite money, as the trustees had no power of taxation, a lottery was resorted to. The trustees made themselves responsible for tickets at 10 shillings each, and about £300 was guaranteed in this way. The details of the scheme have not come down to us, but in order to carry it out it seems not only legislative, but popular support was needed. The sale of the tickets perhaps required "pushing," and opportunities were taken of popular gatherings to popularize the enterprise by the old Virginia custom of "treating." No mention of these treats are made in any public record of the time, but over twenty years subsequently, the trustees settled the town's account, in 1780, before yielding the government of the town to the Mayor and Commonalty, and then Messrs. Carlyle & Dalton brought in the following account, which was approved : Town of Alexandria in account with Carlyle

Dalton :

1759. To cash expended on account of the modeling scheme, viz : Feb. 11. To Henry Gunnell, carry-

ing papers to Winchester, Feb. 14. To cash for a treat at Summer's, 2½ gal., rum and To do., rum and sugar at a muster, 0 12

To do., paid to Col. West to watch our Burgesses, Messrs. Mayson and Johnson, To expenses at Jas. Donaldson's, 11 15

To do. at Wm. Adams, To do. at John Summer's, 2 10 To do. at Capt. Douglas', To do., by John Bayliss, in Prince William,

The events which attended this movement seem to mark it as an epoch in the town's history, and to indicate the rising power of an element which had been strong in Alexandria from the beginning. Many Sestsmen were among its first settlers, and naturally enough they preferred the Scotch Kirk to the English Church. The latter had been established by law in Virginia. If English subjects settling in Virginia had brought with them all their 'English rights," no reason could be given why Scotch subjects should not also transfer to Virginia all their "Scotch rights;" nor why the Kirk should not have the same position as the Church in the colony. If an Episcopal Church was the legal Church of England, a Presbyterian Kirk was the legal Church of Scotland. Both were established by law. Hence the supremacy of the Anglican creed always galled the Scot-Virginian, and while some had conformed, others, faithful to the recollections of their homes, gave but a passive submission to barbed fence, cught to be yeked together, and the legal powers of the Vestry, and longed for religious ministrations that were not alten to their hearts. Presbyterian and "New Light" ministers were few in the colony, but the purity of their lives and the diligence of their ministry compared them most favorably with the established elergy. There can be little doubt that the new building-church, school house, town house, for it is called by all three of these names in the records-was, at least by some of its promoters, intended as a place where Dissent, tolerated, but not free, might find a chance for occasional public worship otherwise than by the forms of the Church of England, which might ring with the sacred elequence of Davies and Roan, or ceho the unrestrained prayers of earnest men like Morris. Rev. Samuel Davies. the most noted Presbyterian minister of the time, married into the Kirkpatrick family, and was probably often in Alexandria, both before and after his transfer from Virginia to the College of New Jersey. In this way seems to andria Presbyterian Churches. The times were propitious for this. The State clergy, in calling into requisition the power of the King to negative the "two penny act," by which the Legislature sought to relieve the people, in time of scarcity from over-burdensome tythes, had alienated large numbers of Virginians. Even finding and more work in that direction. the Vestries were often at open war with their minister. Patrick Henry had not yet thundered against the parsons, but such Churchmen as Richard Henry Lee had espoused the popular side. Then, too, in Truro parish, since the death of Col. Wm. Fairfax, the sceptre of

> the family, an upright, loyal gentleman, was ill fitted for a leader. So the scheme of a lottery was pushed forward, and Richard Leake and John Pattison employed to build the school house. No note of the matter was entered in the town book until seven years later, when, after Geo. William Fairfax had attended the meeting of the trustees for the last time, the reports of the lottery were made and entered. It then appeared that all the trustees had paid for their share of the tickets except Mr. Fairfax, and it may be assumed that the scheme never met his sanction. The records generally speak of it as "the school house," but Mr. Wm. Ramsay, in his account, calls the scheme "a Lottery to build a church and market house in said towo." It was not until 1667, after these charges had been entered and assumed by the trustees, that the town took the building as its own. John Patterson then charges "for building school house £99 81s 7d," and Richard Lake, "for brick work at the school house, £90." Soon after these charges were entered upon the town records, the house became the meeting place of the Board of Trustees and the clerk then calls

it "the town house,"

"Ordered, That John Hunter and Robert Adam, gentlemen, do succeed Geo. Johnston in the office of Overseers of Streets and Land. ings of the town of Alexandria, and that the the different co-operative societies, answere said Hunter's district shall be from the main Bartholomee. "Then," said the commenterment street, opposite Mr. Carlyle's gate to the lower | 'if he is to give up \$6 000, what is the new of end of the town, and that said Adam's from the his trying to earn \$10,000? Whereat that the said gate to the upper portion of the town."

This was the first division of the territory. Carlyle's gate was about where the Western Union Telegraph office is now located, and Dr. Hunter's was south of that line, while Mr. Adam's district was north of it.

During all the years which had passed since Gen. Braddock's arrival the town had steadily progressed and the population at the end of the first decade of its existence was not much Complaint or Dysentery, suddenly improve and less than 600 souls. Lots were in demand, and grow fat and healthy, you can rust assured althou, h some were liable to forfeiture none that Dr. Buli's Baby Syrup has been used. remained in the bands of the trustees except pipes into a sewer, and from thence into a pond in the neighborhood. Hitherto the patients dy. of Princess and Fairfax streets, where John P. The following is a list of the letters. ing there have been given decent burial at the Rice's store now stands, was held as a marsh lot, but a portion of it was hill top, and it sloped gradually to the creek. Thomas Brownley, who wanted a lot, found that this would suit, and the trustees sold it to him on the 20th of February, 1760, for eight pounds currency. It soon became a valuable lot, and from a building creeted there the first newspaper of the Frey, Mrs Anna town was issued in 1784.

All fears of French and Indians in Alexandria had long been over; the English power was undisputed in Virginia. Washington was during this time enjoying the first months of wedded bliss, and settling down into an exemplary family man at Mount Vernon. No week passed in which "the Colonel and Mrs. Washington" were not in town, and as became a young maried couple they were seldom absent from the
cccasions of social enjeyment with which the
town abounded. Washington kent a diagram and

we may now see with Wathington's eyes how an Alexandria ball, given evidently by the "society gentlemen" of the time was managed. Washington, who was then 28 years old, writes '1760, Feb. 15-Went to a ball in Alexandria where music and dancing were the chief entertainment; however, in a convenient room detached for the purpose abounded a great plenty that, at first apparently an unofficial enterprise of bread and butter, some biscuits with the and coffee, which the drinkers could not distinguish from hot water sweetened. Be it remembered that pocket handkerchiefs served the purpose of table cloths and napkins, and that no apologies were made for either. I shall, therefore, distinguish this ball by the style and title of the bread and butter ball. The proprietors of this ball were Messrs. Carlyle, Laurie and Robert Wilson; but the dector, it being not agreeably to his own taste, would claim no share of the merit of it."

Maine Election.

Boston, Sept., 7 .- The Herald this morning has a series of dispatches from the prices pal newspapers of Maine and the opinions of several prominent candidates before the people and of other citizens who are not candidates. as to the probable results of the election on Monday. The conclusion from them is that there will be no election of Governor by the people, that the Senate will be republican and that the House is in doubt. That four republican congressmen out of five will be elected, and that there is a possibility, but not a prob ability of the election of the fifth. The mes. interesting fight will be that for the legislature, which, in all probability, for the firs ttime since 1855, will have to chocs; she Governor. It the democrats and greenbackers who are everywhere uniting, can carry a majority of the lower house, they can defeat General Conner Whether Garcelou or Smith would profit be the fusion is one of those things which can not yet be determined. But one of them is is probable will be the next Governor of Maine.

Letter from Culpeper.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. MITCHELL'L STATION, Sept. 6 .- On Satu: day night last, in Madison county, a negro bey of about sixteen years of ago attacked another negro much older and larger than himself, on the public road, with a razor, and isflicted such ghastly wounds in the neck, face and abdomen as to preclude all possibility of his hvier Cause, jealousy.

About the same time a negro man called at night at the house of another negro, with whom he was on friendly terms, and in his absence to quested a girl about thirteen years old to account pany him to church, there to meet her mother but before reaching the church he outraged her person and murdered her.

Both of the scoundrels are at large, but are he ing diligently searched for by the proper an thoritles and friends of the victims. The farmers are busy fallowing for wheat, but the amount of wheat to be sown and fertil are used the present fall will be considerable in

The corn crop promises an abundant yield.

A late visit of several days to your good old city fully convinces me, from the improved one lition of the streets and sidewarks, and the number of buildings remodled and improved an new buildings erected, together with an Agn cultural fair on the tapis, that you are on the upward and onward march.

Roads to the Grave Yards.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette Some few days ago I noticed in the columns of your paper a polite request of these having complaints to lodge against the courttion of our streets to sand them to the project authorities. I thought when I read it that . was a well-timed article, and in yesterday and sue I noticed another complaint todged by "Tax Payer," against the condition of Duk: street, near Payne. Had the writer called tiattention of the community to the condition that narrow lane that leads to the last restin place of those that once loved us, and toile amid care and exposure for our comfort and happiness, and which is only a short distance from the place complained of, I think it would have reflected much more to the writer's credit than indirectly lodging public complaint agents a good citizen, and faithfull public serve. Only a few days ago I was called upon h, a no resident to accompany him to one of our gray yards, and as I passed down that rough and race ged lane, and remembered how much curs wa exercised by the good people of other cities, improving toe highways that lead to their come teries and with what little expense those natrelanes could be graded, and side walks laid, a celing of shame, for neglect of our people overcast me, and I turned my eyes to the north o conceal my humiliation and regrets, and I breathed an earnest prayer in lavor of less fair.

Fighting for a Quarry.

ROSENDALE, N. Y., September 7. - The co troversy of Cummings vs. Miller for the porter gion of the New York Cement Company's ques family deminion had fallen into less competent ries at Rocklock, Rosendale, culminated to hands, and George Wm. Fairfax, the head of terday, in a battle between the rival parties of which Hon. Issue Becker, manager for Calmings, was shot and soverely injured. this so James Becker, was also shot in the shoulder and back with a Colt's revolver. The Cumranes party were ousted after some thirty shows we fired by Miller's gang, who are now in a

The Miller party was over fifty in manbet, headed by two sons of Mr. Thomas Miles. president of the company, one of whom a charged with shooting young Berker. to Cummings party had prepared for the allies by laying a mine charged with several hage a powder, but thier cattery failed to spera thereby saving great loss of life to the Min party. This controversey has occupied the courts for several years, and grew out of the company leading the quarry to Cumming and and then attempting to regain possesion. Your

Becker's wounds are deemed dangerous. THERE was an amusing collegay on Friday between Robert H. Eartholomee, chairman of a delegation from the "socialistic labor part of America" and one of the congressional committee on the labor question at New York concerning the proper division of money earned Bartholomee was asked whether if a man early ed \$10,000 he should not be paid that amount 1760. The trustees met on the 4th of Feb. The answer was "certainly." "The a. supposition a men carns \$4,000, he is to be paid the amount?" "Certainty," again said Barther, mee "Then, supposing that a man that ear \$10 000 doesn't spend but \$4 000, what is he to d with the other \$6,000." "Divide it up between

> A special from Onisha says, as for an onest four men perished in the 1 imes in the burning of the Grand Central Hotel, and one injured fire man has since died; other man are misses, cand their bodies are buileved to be in the ruins.

mee subsided.

When you see a baby, which you know have suffered for a long time with Summe

List of Letters.

in the Postoflice in this city September ..

Persons calling for letters will say they are vertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, the y.w. sent to the dead letter office, in Washing Moore, Mrs Lucy Baggett, John T Nowell, Peylon Roberts, Miss Mar Bell, Mrs Lavinia Brown, Martha Ross, Travers Gray, Miss Evelin Seales, hiss King, Jno J Johnson, Mrs Louisa Whiting, Mai ii A

Welch, Wm Lodge, Acads, No 2 Leftridge, Julia, col Lewis McKescie, 1. M

DIED.